



REC UPDATE

Monthly environmental news for DoD facilities in EPA Regions 1, 2 & 3



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GENERAL INTEREST

February is African American History Month

Black History Month, or National African American History Month, is an annual celebration of achievements by black Americans and a time for recognizing the central role of African Americans in U.S. history. The event grew out of “Negro History Week,” the brainchild of noted historian Carter G. Woodson and other prominent African Americans. Since 1976, every U.S. president has officially designated the month of February as Black History Month. Other countries around the world, including Canada and the United Kingdom, also devote a month to celebrating black history.

NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Recycles Debris from Hurricane Sandy

By Tom Kreidel, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Public Affairs

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic will recycle more than six miles of damaged metal pipes from Naval Weapons Station Earle, in a project that began on 14 DEC 12, and save the Navy more than \$150,000 in refuse removal fees for the material. According to Dave North, Naval Weapons Station Earle Recycling Specialist, Hurricane Sandy destroyed three to four miles of 10-inch sewer pipe and three to four miles of 14-inch water pipe, primarily from the three-mile long pier at the base. Personnel at Earle originally studied possibly reusing the pipe, but discovered the pipe was too damaged for that to be feasible. For more information, go to: http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=71208.

Ask the Inspector Workshop: Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Requirements at Federal Facilities

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hosted a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) compliance webinar for Federal facilities in December of 2012. The presentation is now available online if you missed the webinar and can be found at: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/admin/itemattachment.cfm?attachmentid=670>. If your facility manages any type of oil, this presentation may provide a framework to understand SPCC compliance requirements and issues affecting the Federal sector. The presentation covers specific regulatory areas identified by compliance inspectors as problems or concerns affecting the Federal sector and a review of the basic SPCC requirements.

Defense Bill Preserves Military Biofuels Program

By Zack Colman – The Hill

The military will be allowed to purchase biofuels and construct refineries through the defense authorization bill, according to a joint House and Senate conference report. The Senate already had stripped restrictive language from its version of the bill in November, making it differ from the House. Conferees, though, took cues from the Senate by preserving the military’s ability to spend on biofuels. “There is no limiting language in there. It looks favorable at this point and I commend the administration for the hard line it took,” Michael McAdams, president of the Advanced Biofuels Association, told The Hill.

Republicans in the Senate and the House had previously added amendments to the authorization bills that blocked the military from spending on biofuels. They argued the fuels were too expensive with sequestration set to shave \$500 billion from DoD through the next 10 years. And others, such as Sen. James Inhofe (R-Okla.), said the Energy Department — not Defense (DoD) — should be investing in such fuels.

The conference report showed the bill includes a caveat on biofuel refinery construction, though McAdams said that likely would have no impact. The bill would bar DoD from spending on refinery construction in fiscal 2013

without securing matching funds from the Energy and Agriculture Departments. Those three agencies cemented a cost-share agreement in 2011 through a memorandum of understanding for the Defense Production Act, which authorizes military spending on biofuels.

Stephanie Dreyer, spokeswoman with the Truman National Security Project, said Agriculture already has the funding for the Defense Production Act. She also expressed confidence that Energy would live up to its commitment through the memorandum of understanding. Dreyer said the construction language likely was designed to satiate Republicans who are concerned DoD might pick up a disproportionate amount of the biofuels tab. "We see this as a win," Dreyer said. "This new compromise language will allow DoD to move forward with its clean energy agenda unscathed."

Solar Power Could Oust Diesel Generators Used by Marines

By Engineer (UK)

The US Office of Naval Research (ONR) is to use solar energy in an effort to help marines phase out diesel generators currently used in combat outposts. The Renewable Sustainable Expeditionary Power (RSEP) program seeks to create a transportable renewable hybrid system that can provide marines with electricity for a 15-day mission without relying on fuel re-supply convoys. "This program takes on a number of power-related challenges and ultimately will allow the Marine Corps to take a big step toward its goal of using fuel only for mobility purposes by 2025," said H Scott Coombe, product manager for RSEP, a collaboration between ONR's Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare and Combating Terrorism and Sea Warfare and Weapons Departments. "This is a very interesting multidisciplinary problem we're trying to solve," Coombe said. "There are multiple heat-transfer issues, as well as optical, electrical and control/optimisation challenges."

According to a statement, ONR has enlisted the help of three industry teams — led by Raytheon, Battelle, and Emcore — that have developed concepts for hybrid systems that use sunlight, heat, and fuel to create electricity. One option is to combine a Stirling engine with a solar concentrator resembling a satellite dish, while another is to use solar cells to collect sunlight in conjunction with a solid-oxide fuel cell.

These systems must be able to independently switch back and forth from solar when the sun is out to fuel at night or when there is heavy cloud cover. They also have to be compact enough to fit on a small trailer towed by a Humvee so they can be transported to forward positions. So far, solar concentrators are said to have been too large to carry around the battlefield.

"These systems will be used in forward-deployed locations where we don't want to have to go to re-supply," Coombe said. Researchers expect a successful product will reduce fuel needs by 40 per cent for expeditionary power systems, with a continual output of 3kW. It also will be much quieter than current systems and have the potential to use biofuels.

RSEP is a five-year Future Naval Capabilities program. ONR will evaluate the industry teams each year and could keep working with one or more of the industry products or continue to explore other options for renewable power sources. "We're going to learn a lot from all the different approaches and make sure we capitalise on all the successes and lessons learned going forward," Coombe said.

DoD Releases Annual Energy Report

By Matthew Hay Brown – Baltimore Sun (MD)

Researchers commissioned by the Defense Department said that decades-old limits on lead exposure are inadequate to protect the health of workers on military firing ranges. Moreover, the National Academy of Science reported, lead from ammunition fired on Army, Navy, and Air Force ranges in the last five years has "frequently exceeded" those limits, "in some cases by several orders of magnitude."

Ben Cardin expressed concern about the report's implications for workers at Maryland installations with firing ranges, such as Aberdeen Proving Ground in Harford County. "They're at risk," the Maryland Democrat said. "This report shows that exposure to lead from firing ranges is a health hazard, and we can do a better job of

protecting the public health." Officials at the Army Test and Evaluation Command at Aberdeen Proving Ground could not be reached for comment.

The Pentagon had asked the academy to assess whether it should continue to rely on standards for lead exposure that were set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in 1978. The National Research Council, the academy's investigative arm, said it should not.

Under the 1978 standards, exposure to 50 micrograms of lead per square meter of air, or a blood lead level of 40 micrograms per deciliter, was considered acceptable. But the council's review of research since then showed that blood lead at much lower levels may cause neurologic, cardiovascular, reproductive, and other problems. The council also reported "compelling evidence" of effects on the development of offspring in utero or during breastfeeding, which it said "raises additional concerns about exposures of women of childbearing age."

The council recommended that the Defense Department reduce the level of blood lead considered acceptable, but it did not propose a new standard. Different organizations have recommended that levels as low as 10 micrograms per deciliter be considered elevated, and that levels in pregnant women be kept below 5 micrograms to reduce the risk of spontaneous abortion. The council said it did not have enough information about the blood lead levels of range workers to determine their potential health risks. The Air Force said its firing range personnel had levels under 40 micrograms; data for the other branches were not available. But because the ranges for all services have frequently exceeded OSHA's airborne lead limit, the council said, the Defense Department should track and analyze blood levels to guide safety procedures.

A Pentagon spokeswoman expressed appreciation for the report. "We will be using our internal occupational health expertise in applying the academy's recommendations," Air Force Lt. Col. Melinda Morgan said. "Until the new policy and procedures are developed, we will also be looking for near-term actions needed to protect the health of our people."

Sen. Barbara Boxer, the chairwoman of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, said she would follow up with Defense Secretary Leon Panetta. Boxer and Cardin spoke of possible alternatives to lead ammunition. Boxer said the Air Force has been firing lead-free ammunition during small arms training. Cardin also spoke of the possibility of using simulations.

Cardin said his concerns extend beyond the firing ranges to the communities that surround them. "We want to make sure that we have the appropriate regulatory environment to protect the public health," he said. "Let the agencies have the authority that they need, and let's be judged by best science, and let's keep politics out of it."

Cardin noted that he had clashed with the Pentagon over environmental issues around Fort Meade and Fort Detrick. Now he praised the military. "I really want to be complimentary," he said. "Their primary mission is to make sure we have a ready force to protect our nation. And they need to be more sensitive to their footprint and the impact they have on the community. They've shown that in this case. "They asked for the study. They're now asking for OSHA to revise their rules so that the Department of Defense can be in compliance with public health issues as it relates to the use of their firing ranges. So I think they're taking the necessary steps."

USS Stennis' Waste Management Crew Cleans Up

By Fred Gray – Navy news Service

The Engineering Department's auxiliaries division is responsible for waste management aboard the Nimitz-class aircraft carrier USS John C. Stennis (CVN 74). With the magnitude of trash compiled on a daily basis, it is crucial that sailors in the Waste Management Department properly dispose of it in a quick and timely manner.

According to the ship's waste management logs, 87,480 pounds of waste was processed in November. With a crew of 23 temporarily assigned duty personnel and five Sailors from Engineering Department covering both day and night shifts, it may often appear overwhelming to keep the trash under control. "Sometimes it feels like the ship against us," said Machinist's Mate 3rd Class Brinton Holland, the waste room supervisor. "We process thousands of bags a day."

The ship has 12 waste-processing machines dispersed throughout the ship, and if one becomes inoperable, it becomes a problem for everyone wanting to dispose of trash. When inoperable equipment causes trash to pile up, news of it travels quickly up the chain of command and the problem becomes a top priority for senior leadership, said Holland.

All hands are responsible for sorting trash to ensure the equipment operates at maximum efficiency and does not become damaged or cause harm to personnel. "Nobody wants to dig through other peoples' garbage. If they separate it into plastics, burnables, pulpables, and metals, and do the pre-staging, it's really easy to take the trash to one of the waste rooms and in five seconds be on your way," said Machinist's Mate 1st Class Michael Graybill, Waste Management's leading petty officer.

Sailors working within Waste Management have to follow the instructions and guidelines put in place by both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the equipment technical manuals. Just one EPA violation for dumping plastic in the ocean can result in \$186,000 fine. "A lot of people get upset that we scrutinize so much about one piece of plastic in a bag that's to be tossed overboard, but what they don't see is by preventing that one piece; we are preventing thousands," said Holland.

And these guidelines are put in place for a good reason. "With about 81,000 pounds of trash, the TAD personnel don't have time sort through every bag," said Graybill. "If the crew does their part processing waste, things become much easier."

It is a big responsibility for a small group of Sailors to bear alone, but with an all-hands effort, sailors can assist the Waste Management Department and help solidify Stennis' place among the "green fleet." For more information about the EPA guidelines, refer to NAVSEA S9593-DD-GYD-010 or contact your local waste management office.

Navy Builds Solar Power Farm near Norfolk Naval Base

By Scott Harper – The Virginian-Pilot

The Navy has completed construction of the largest solar energy project in Virginia, a 10-acre landscape of black solar panels in neat rows within sight of the Chesapeake Bay and the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel. The solar farm contains more than 8,600 panels, each bolted onto steel stilts in a marshy field just outside the fence line of Norfolk Naval Station. The panels can generate up to 2.1 megawatts of electricity – enough to power 200 homes, said Michelle Perry, project manager for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. That's only about 2 percent of the electricity required to run the Norfolk Navy base, the largest of its kind in the world, "but you have to start somewhere," Perry said.

"It's an absolutely amazing sight," Perry said Tuesday, as she and colleagues looked at the farm from a small sand hill. One colleague, Tom Kreidel, said the facility is the largest solar project at any Navy base on the East Coast, outsized only by ones in Western states where solar energy is more common.

The project cost \$21 million and was part of President Barack Obama's stimulus package. According to Pentagon figures, the government allocated more than \$335 million in stimulus money for renewable-power projects at bases – a move intended to speed the military's conversion from fossil fuels to cleaner energy, and to advance green technology. Obama and his predecessor, George W. Bush, signed executive orders for the Department of Defense to pursue alternative energy. One mandate calls for each base to be using renewable sources for 50 percent of its power by 2020. The solar project will help the Norfolk Naval Base meet this requirement, said Paula Teague, an energy management specialist with the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

No other solar-panel projects are in the pipeline at Navy bases in Hampton Roads, Teague said – though if this facility does well, the Navy might be inclined to seek money for more. The project comes as Virginia is struggling to keep pace with neighboring states in developing large-scale solar energy.

The Pentagon's investments in clean energy have not been without controversy. Some Congressional members have questioned the efficiency and wisdom of spending so much money on noncombat programs during times of foreign wars.

Air Force Achieves Fuel Efficiency through Industry Best Practices

This December 2012 FEMP case study concerns a 2011 recipient of Federal Energy and Water Management Award. The focus of the study is the aviation-related fuel efficiency practices implemented by the U.S. Air Force's Air Mobility Command (AMC). The intent of this case study is to showcase how other agencies can augment their efforts through adopting similar efficiency standards. To see this case study, go to:

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/af_fuefficiency.pdf.

US Marine Corps Stands at Forefront of Energy and Water Savings

This December 2012 FEMP case study concerns a 2011 recipient of Federal Energy and Water Management Award. The focus of the study is U.S. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort and their efforts to establish an energy and water-saving culture. The intent of this case study is to showcase how other agencies can augment their efforts through adopting similar efficiency standards. To see this case study, go to:

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/usmc_energysavings.pdf.

JEB Little Creek – Fort Story Preserve the Dunes

By Communications Specialist Kristen L. Glover – Navy Public Affairs Support Element, Norfolk

Soldiers, sailors and marines at Joint Expeditionary Base (JEB) Little Creek-Fort Story participated in an environmental project to help preserve the installation's sand dunes on 14 JAN 13 and 16 JAN 13. More than 300 Christmas trees were donated and used to repair the landscape of the beach.

Volunteers transported the recycled Christmas trees to the beach and built up the dunes to protect the roads and housing on base from heavy winds and other extreme weather conditions. "The trees are placed on the dunes to capture the sand and rebuild the storm-damaged areas," said Roger White, the lead environmental protection specialist on JEB Little Creek-Fort Story. "With the trees in place, the dunes take the brunt of the storm and protect the infrastructure of the base. For more information, go to:

http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=71482.

Navy Will Get Lasers in Two Years, Admiral Says

By TechNews Daily Staff

Laser weapons capable of burning small boats or sending drones plunging from the sky as flaming wrecks could find a home aboard U.S. Navy ships in the next two years, an admiral says. That prediction came from Rear Adm. Matthew Klunder, the chief of the Office of Naval Research, during a recent interview. The Navy has already worked with defense companies to test lasers for destroying both boats and aircraft, and has even looked at pairing lasers up with more traditional machine guns for ship defense.

The Navy used a laser-machine gun combination to shoot down robotic aircraft during Pacific Ocean tests in 2010. To the disappointment of "Star Wars" fans, the lasers did their destruction as invisible beams rather than as green or red laser pulses.

The Maritime Laser Demonstrator, another project with backing from the Office of Naval Research, showed how a laser could disable a small boat during a 2011 test. Small boats may not sound like a threat to a U.S. Navy warship, but they can carry weapons such as torpedoes or even act as floating suicide bombs (one of the latter heavily damaged the destroyer USS Cole in 2000). For more information, go to:

<http://www.technewsdaily.com/8381-navy-lasers-admiral-says.html?cmpid=492406>.

FEDERAL NEWS

Notice: With regard to any regulation or legislation, installation staff is requested to contact their respective component REC with information on mission or installation impacts, questions, or comments.

AIR

Amendments to Boiler NESHAPs for Major and Area Source Boilers and Certain Incinerators

On 20 DEC 12, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized amendments to Boiler NESHAPs for area and major sources (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJ and DDDDD, respectively).

The new compliance date for affected boilers and heaters at major sources is three years from the date of publication in the Federal Register. Activities including fuel testing and installation of emission control and/or emission monitoring devices, if needed, would have to be completed prior to the compliance date. The new deadline for initial notification for affected boilers at areas sources is 20 JAN 14 and the initial compliance date for these units is 21 MAR 14. Activities including boiler tune up and energy assessment would need to be completed prior to the initial compliance date.

EPA also finalized amendments to the Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators (CISWI) NSPS/Emission Guidelines (40 CFR 60 Subparts CCCC and DDDD).

More information on these rules, including fact sheets and the text of the signed versions, can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/combustion/actions.html>.

Amendments to the National Emissions Standards for hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ)

On 14 JAN 13, the EPA signed amendments to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ). The final amendments include alternative testing options for certain large spark ignition (SI) stationary engines, management practices and compliance options for existing spark ignition stationary engines, and management practices for existing compression ignition (CI) non-emergency engines greater than 300 HP on offshore vessels that are area sources of HAP (mainly drilling vessels operating under certain circumstances on the Outer Continental Shelf). In addition, these amendments establish a new limit of 100 hours per year for the operation of emergency stationary internal combustion engines; these hours include engine maintenance and testing activities and up to 50 hours per year for responding to emergency demands, situations with significant voltage/frequency deviations, and potential voltage collapse and line overloads that could result in local or regional power disruption. Further, by April 2015, use of diesel oil with ultra-low sulfur content will be required to operate emergency engines used for more than 15 hours per year as part of back-out and brownout prevention.

The owner of an existing non-emergency CI stationary engine greater than 500 horse power (HP)(constructed before 19 DEC 02 at a major source), an existing CI stationary engine (less than or equal to 500 HP constructed before 12 JUN 09 at a major source), and an existing CI stationary engine of any size at a minor source (constructed before 12 JUN 06) must comply with applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than 3 MAY 13. The compliance date for an existing SI engine at a major or minor source is 19 OCT 13.

The amendments also include the revision of the new source performance standards (NSPS) for stationary internal combustion engines (40 CFR Part 60 Subparts IIII and JJJJ) to ensure consistency with the RICE NESHAP.

More information on the rules including fact sheets and the text of the final amendments can be found at : <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/new.html>.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Chesapeake Bay Wetland Restoration Goal on Target, Stream Buffers Not So Much

By Karl Blankenship - Chesapeake Bay Journal

Chesapeake Bay Foundation senior water

Chesapeake Bay watershed jurisdictions are on pace to meet their wetland restoration goal, but the rate of streamside forest buffer planting has fallen far below target levels in recent years, according to recent figures from the Bay Program. Data collected from states show that 3,775 acres of wetlands were restored in 2011. That's ahead of the pace needed to achieve a goal established in 2010 to create or re-establish 30,000 acres of wetlands within the Chesapeake watershed by 2025. The 3,775 acre figure — the equivalent of about 2,855 football fields — also represents an acceleration in the pace of wetland establishment over the period of 1998–2010 when 14,795 acres were established, or about 1,200 acres a year.

Virginia led the states with 1,653 acres of wetlands created in 2011; followed by Maryland with 750 acres; New York with 625 acres; West Virginia with 369 acres; Pennsylvania with 254 acres; and Delaware with 123 acres.

Wetlands are critical for healthy waterways because they slow runoff, absorb nutrients, filter pollution, reduce erosion and provide habitat for fish and wildlife. It's estimated that about half of the region's wetlands have been lost since colonial times.

Meanwhile, the pace of streamside forest restoration has slowed sharply in recent years, according to Bay Program figures. While 7,400 miles of streamside forest have been planted since they became a Bay Program priority in 1996, just 240 miles were planted in the Chesapeake watershed in 2011, the lowest figure in more than a decade.

Since 2007, Bay states have had an objective of planting 900 miles of forest buffers a year. But since then, the rate of forest buffer planting has decreased. From 2003–2006, an average of 756 miles was planted annually in the Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia portion of the watershed. Last year, less than a third of that amount was planted in the entire watershed, including the portions in West Virginia, Delaware and New York.

Officials cited increasing commodity prices for agricultural crops as a major contributor for the slowdown. Most stream buffer plantings have taken place on farmlands, but as prices have risen in recent years for corn, soybeans and other commodity crops, it has been more profitable for farmers to keep planting crops rather than participate in programs that pay for planting trees near streams.

Forested stream buffers can help slow runoff, absorb nutrients and chemical pollutants, reduce stream erosion and improve stream habitats. States are working to establish wetlands and forest buffers, but their overall status in the Bay watershed is uncertain. While states are able to track the amount of wetlands created and forest buffers planted, there is no mechanism that fully tracks the amount of wetlands and buffers lost throughout the 64,000-square-mile watershed to development, erosion, flooding or — for coastal wetlands — sea-level rise.

Chesapeake Bay Health Improves, More Work to be Done

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation's 2012 State of the Bay Report shows the health of the Bay improved one point over the last report in 2010, and is up four points since 2008, a 10 percent improvement in less than five years. Of the 13 indicators that make up the report, five improved, seven stayed the same, and only one declined.

The State of the Bay Report is a comprehensive measure of the Bay's health, evaluating the following indicators: oysters, shad, crabs, striped bass (rockfish), underwater grasses, wetlands, forested buffers, resource lands, toxics, water clarity, dissolved oxygen, and phosphorus and nitrogen pollution.

CBF scientists compile and examine the best available historical and up-to-date information for each indicator and assign it an index score, between 1-100, and a letter grade. Taken together, these indicators offer an assessment of Bay health.

In 2012, levels of phosphorus pollution improved, as did levels of dissolved oxygen, resource lands, oysters, and crabs. Underwater grasses were the only indicator that declined, a result of higher water temperatures that caused eel grass die offs in the lower Bay and heavy rains that washed sediment and pollution into local waterways.

This year's score of 32 is still far short of goal of 70, which would represent a saved Bay. The unspoiled Bay ecosystem described by Captain John Smith in the 1600s, with its extensive forests and wetlands, clear water, abundant fish and oysters, and lush growths of submerged vegetation serves as the benchmark, and would rate a 100 on CBF's scale.

"We have made progress, but much of the Bay and many local waterways don't provide healthy habitat for fish, oysters, and other aquatic life," CBF President William Baker said. "Pollution has cost thousands of jobs and continues to put human health at risk." The Clean Water Blueprint requires all of us, in all the Bay states, to ratchet down pollution to local creeks, rivers, and the Bay. State and local governments will be held responsible for those reductions or potentially lose federal funding and be denied federal permits.

"We have never before had this level of accountability and transparency in Bay restoration efforts," Baker said. "This is indeed THE moment in time for the Bay. Our children and grandchildren can inherit a restored Chesapeake Bay, but only if we continue the hard work and investments that will lead to success."

CBF is working throughout the region to ensure the success of the Clean Water Blueprint. The CBF 2012 State of the Bay Report can be found at: <http://www.cbf.org/2012stateofthebay>.

REGION 1



CONNECTICUT

Note: The Connecticut General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 5 JUN 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 23 JAN 13, Mary Fritz introduced [CT HB 5725](#) which pertains to the state-wide phosphorous reduction plan. Its purpose is to further the state's goal of implementing a state-wide phosphorous reduction plan.

On 24 JAN 13, Senator McKinney introduced [CT SB 556](#) which would designate bamboo as an invasive species. Its purpose is to prevent the rapid spread of bamboo and any associated damage from such plant.

Proposed Rules

No new environmental regulations of significant importance to DoD were identified during this reporting period.



MAINE

Note: The Maine General Assembly convened on 5 DEC 12 and will adjourn on 19 JUN 13.

Proposed Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Regulations

No new environmental regulations of significant importance to DoD were identified during this reporting period.

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Historic Building to Receive Energy Efficient Upgrades

By Annalisa Cachin – NAVFAC Midlant Public Affairs

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Mid-Atlantic awarded a contract on 28 DEC 12 for energy improvements and repairs to the historic Building 92 structural shops at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, ME. The \$13.8 million project is projected to reduce the building's annual energy consumption by 82 percent through the use of renewable energy, efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning and electrical systems,

and smart metering technology. For more information, go to:
http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=71320.



MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Proposed Rules

[Patrick-Murray Administration Announces Comprehensive, Nation-Leading Energy Audits For Massachusetts Military Bases](#) - Lieutenant Governor Timothy Murray joined Energy and Environmental Affairs Secretary Rick Sullivan at the Massachusetts Military Reservation to announce \$1.5 million in funding for a first-in-the-nation initiative that will include comprehensive energy audits of the state's six military bases. The Military Asset and Security Strategy Task Force shares a goal with the U.S. Department of Defense, the nation's largest user of energy, to reduce energy costs at all military installations. To do so in the Commonwealth, the Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources (DOER) will procure a contractor to conduct a comprehensive review of each base, including assessing each base for their energy use; establishing opportunities for renewable energy installations on site; and exploring the possibility of microgrid integration. For more information, review the full scope of work on DOER's website, <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/doer/massachusetts-military-bases-clean-energy-background.pdf>.

Low Emissions Vehicle Program

These amendment to 310 CMR 7.40, the Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) Program, adopt the latest revisions to the California Air Resources Board regulations known as the "Advanced Clean Cars Program." The amendments include: 1) more stringent tailpipe and evaporative motor vehicle standards for model year (MY) 2015-2020 vehicles; 2) more stringent greenhouse gas emissions standards for MY 2017-2025 vehicles; and 3) requirements for placing increasing numbers of advanced technology vehicles in Massachusetts starting in MY 2016.

The final regulations can be found at : <http://www.mass.gov/dep/air/laws/regulati.htm#lev> .



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Note: The NH General Court convenes on 2 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 30 JUN 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 3 JAN 13, Representative Schroadter introduced [NH HB 393](#) which would limit the nitrogen and phosphorus content of fertilizers sold at retail and intended for use on turf.

In 2013, Representative Schroadter introduced NH LSR132 (bill text is currently unavailable) which would require the Department of Environmental Services to reevaluate the regulatory process regarding levels of nitrogen for its water quality standards in the Great Bay Estuary.

Proposed Rules

No new environmental regulations of significant importance to DoD were identified during this reporting period.



RHODE ISLAND

Note: The RI General Assembly convenes on 1 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 30 JUN 13.

Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Proposed Rules

[Proposed Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activity](#) - The Department of Environmental Management has invited comment on the draft RIPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities.

Public Comment Period for Block Island Wind Farm Extended

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District has extended the public comment period until 10 FEB 13 for those who want to submit comments on the Deepwater Wind proposal to construct five wind turbine generators and do other work off the southeast coast of Block Island, RI.

In response to additional requests for review time and in order to more coincide with the public notice comment periods of both the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, the Corps has extended its original 45-day comment period for a second time through 10 FEB 13.

Deepwater Wind Block Island, LLC and Deepwater Wind Block Island Transmission System, LLC (known collectively as Deepwater Wind) are seeking a permit from the Corps in compliance with Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, which provides for federal regulation of any work in, or affecting navigable waters of the United States; and with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which regulates the discharge or fill of material in U.S. waters, including wetlands.

Deepwater Wind Block Island, LLC proposes to construct and maintain the Block Island Wind Farm (BIWF), a 30-megawatt offshore wind farm located in Rhode Island state territorial waters. The BIWF will consist of five 6-megawatt wind turbine generators (WTG), a submarine cable interconnecting the five WTGs, and a 34.5-kilovolt submarine transmission cable from the northernmost WTG to an interconnection point on eastcentral Block Island where the cable will go ashore to a new substation built at the existing Block Island Power Company property.



VERMONT

Note: The Vermont General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 10 MAY 13.

Proposed Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Regulations

No new environmental regulations of significant importance to DoD were identified during this reporting period.

REGION 2



NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 3 DEC 12, Assemblywoman Spencer introduced [NJ AB 3500](#) which would require the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), within six months after the enactment of this bill into law, to prepare an update to the New Jersey Shore Protection Master Plan. The State's current plan was issued in October 1981.

On 8 JAN 13, Assemblyman O'Donnell introduced [NJ AB 3639](#) which would remove certain requirements for professional engineers to take examination to operate water supply and wastewater treatment systems.

On 10 JAN 12, Senator Beach introduced [NJ SB 368](#) which retains to prescribed burns on certain lands and supplementing Title 13 of the Revised Statutes.

Legislation

On 10 JAN 12, Assemblyman Gusciora introduced [NJ AB 1459](#) which would revise the "Electronic Waste Management Act". The bill passed and became effective on 21 DEC 12.

Proposed Rules

No new environmental regulations of significant importance to DoD were identified during this reporting period.

DEP Reminds Residents to Recycle TVs, Computers, and Monitors as Required by the Electronic Waste Management Act

The NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) reminded residents that televisions, computers, electronic tablets, e-book readers, and monitors that have been replaced by new electronic holiday gifts cannot be thrown out with the trash but must be taken to designated recycling collection points as required by state law. "Recycling of e-waste is taking hold across the state, and is steadily becoming routine," DEP Commissioner Bob Martin said. "These devices can no longer be placed out on the curb. They must be taken to specially designated e-waste recycling drop-off points conveniently located throughout our municipalities and counties or to retailers that accept these materials."

Since taking effect on 1 JAN 11, the state's Electronic Waste Management Act has dramatically increased the amount of e-waste that is recycled in the state, keeping potentially hazardous materials out of landfills and incinerators. Through the third quarter of 2012, more than 62 million pounds of e-waste have been diverted from the regular waste stream.

The law covers televisions and all personal or portable computers - including desktop, notebook and laptop computers, as well as computer monitors. Manufacturers of these devices now fund the collection of e-waste so that it is free for consumers.

The law does not require recycling of cell phones, DVD players, VCRs, game consoles, or other electronic devices, although retailers and service organizations provide drop-off opportunities for recycling of these items. Discarded TVs, computers and computer monitors contain lead, mercury, cadmium, nickel, zinc, brominated flame retardants, and other potentially hazardous materials, while Cathode Ray Tubes, or CRTs, contain large amounts of lead that is used to shield consumers from radiation.

Devices covered by the law must be taken to a drop-off point, such as a county or municipal collection center or a participating electronics retail store. Most municipal and county drop-off points require proof of residency.

Many electronics retailers, including Best Buy, Staples, and community-based service programs, most notably Goodwill Industries and the Salvation Army, also accept these materials. Residents should contact their county solid waste agency or municipal recycling coordinator for e-waste recycling options currently available in their cities and towns.

For more information on New Jersey's E-Cycle program, including a list of e-waste recycling locations statewide, a connection to all 21 county recycling web sites, and information for consumers on "front door" pickup service to deal with extra heavy televisions or for people with special needs, visit:

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/ewaste/index.html>.

NJ Oyster Colony to be Expanded

By Wayne Perry – Philly.com

Stand by for increased shelling at a Monmouth County, NJ naval base. State environmental officials are allowing an experimental oyster colony at a Navy pier in Middletown to expand. The goal of researchers from Rutgers University and the New York/New Jersey Baykeeper is to reestablish the once-plentiful shellfish in the Raritan Bay to help improve its water quality.

The NJ DEP allowed the groups to use nearly 11 acres off the Earle Naval Weapons Station to grow oysters and expand its research reef. Now, it has granted a permit for the groups to continue their work on a larger scale. "We now have the ability to move forward with a full-fledged research and restoration project," said Debbie Mans, executive director of Baykeeper.

The group hopes to have at least 50,000 oysters in the water by summer 2013, up from the current 3,900, she said. The groups put bags of oysters into the bay in October 2011 and about 90 percent survived the winter. They cautioned that the extremely high survival rate might have had something to do with warmer-than-usual water temperatures that winter, saying a rate of 70 percent would be considered good. But they were encouraged by the results and applied to expand the project.

The long-term goals are to reestablish a species once so plentiful in Raritan Bay that maritime charts listed piles of oysters as threats to navigation and to see if large amounts of oysters can help improve water quality in the bay, which has been hurt by decades of pollution. Oysters naturally filter the water in which they live, making them ideal cleaning agents for the bay.

But the research hit a roadblock in 2010, when the DEP made Baykeeper rip out its oyster colonies in nearby Keyport. The state says it acted because it couldn't guarantee that poachers would not steal the oysters, potentially introducing tainted seafood into New Jersey's highly regarded shellfish industry. The DEP said the risk to the state's \$790 million seafood industry was too great.

The turning point came when the researchers approached the Navy about placing the oysters at Earle, a heavily guarded facility bristling with weapons, patrol boats, and large ordnance that is loaded onto naval vessels. Boats and pedestrians are intercepted far from the base's boundaries, eliminating any chance that poachers could get near the oysters.



NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 9 JAN 13, Assemblywoman Rosenthal introduced [NY AB 625](#) which would restrict operation of diesel powered electrical generation systems in areas identified as not meeting certain federal air quality standards for ozone; provides limited exceptions for use.

On 9 JAN 13, Assemblywoman Rosenthal introduced [NY AB 630](#) which would prohibit the sale of pavement products containing coal tar and prohibit the use of pavement products containing coal tar.

On 9 JAN 13, Assemblyman Abinanti introduced [NY AB 1228](#) which would prohibit the idling of any passenger vehicle, with certain exceptions, for more than 3 consecutive minutes; the first violation is a warning, second violations of such section are traffic infractions punishable by a fine of \$150.

On 9 JAN 13, Assemblymember Colton introduced [NY AB 1605](#) which would prohibit the disposal of any dredged spoils containing toxic pollutants into the waters of the marine district.

Regulations

[Water Withdrawal Permit, Reporting and Registration Program](#) - The Department of Environmental Conservation has adopted the repeal, addition and amendment of rules concerning water withdrawal permits and the reporting and registration program. The purpose of this rulemaking is to implement amendments to Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) article 15, title 15, key provisions of ECL article 15 title 16, 6 NYCRR 675 and ECL article 15 title 33. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 APR 13.

Army Corps Looking for Leaking Uranium at LOOW By Timothy Chipp – Niagara Gazette (NY)

It seems the Army Corps of Engineers is listening to some of the public's concerns about possible uranium contamination in areas directly surrounding the Interim Waste Containment Structure (IWCS) at the Niagara Falls Storage Site.

Environmental Engineer Jane Stanten gave a brief presentation to the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works (LOOW) Community Action Council (CAC), detailing the Corps' efforts to find out if any uranium could possibly be leaking from the federally owned, Town of Lewiston structure. "We've been filling data gaps, plugging all of the pipelines leaving the site and addressing some of the concerns which have been raised by the community," she said about the Corps' recent activity. "What we were trying to do was zero in on where we know we have some groundwater issues."

She said workers began drilling several new monitoring wells and cutting and capping all pipelines from the site on 10 NOV 12. There were some wells, already established as part of the environmental surveillance program, monitoring contamination around the site registering increased levels of the highly radioactive element. Unsure of how it became increased, the new wells will hopefully determine where the contamination is coming from so

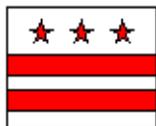
they can figure out the solution, she said. And because the wells were drilled outside the existing testing parameters, results should be available to the public – after going through rigorous review for validity – sooner than the nearly two years it takes to process normal testing, Stanten said.

One of the major focal points of the additional testing was around a particular troubling spot, well 11b, located northeast of the storage site. The crew drilled four new wells in the immediately surrounding area, with three more dug out between it and the site. CAC members seemed to believe the contamination wasn't coming from the site because of a drainage ditch running between the well and the site.

Co-chairman William Boeck said it is "unlikely" the IWCS is the perpetrator because "the ditch would most likely catch it." He said the ditch is 15 feet deep, while the wells descend 20 feet. So the possibility exists, he added. "This shows the Corps is making a determined effort to identify questions previous studies have raised and their interest in getting data to try to answer those questions," Boeck said. "They're doing loose ends."

Cutting off the pipeline access also eliminates another way contamination can spread off-site, if it is occurring, Boeck said. "The evidence indicates it's not been much of a problem," he said. "But this prevents any possible problems in the future."

REGION 3



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Note: The Council of the District of Columbia meets twice per month throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Proposed Rules

Draft Urban Tree Canopy Plan - The Department of the Environment has invited comments on a draft Urban Tree Canopy Plan. Section 4.1.6.1 of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit for the District's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (NPDES Permit No. DC 0000221) directs the District to develop a strategy to reduce the discharge of stormwater pollutants by expanding tree canopy throughout the city, and to make this strategy available for public review and comment.

Pervious Surface Minimum Requirements, Surface Parking Lots Landscaping Standards, Green Area Ratio - The Zoning Commission for the District of Columbia has proposed rulemaking to add a new § 412, Pervious Surface Minimum Requirements for R-1 through R-4 zones, a new § 2111, Surface Parking Lots Landscaping Standards, and a new Chapter 34, Green Area Ratio. A conforming amendment is also proposed to be made to § 3104.1.

Proposed Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan for PM2.5 1997 Annual NAAQS - The District Department of the Environment has announced a public hearing to provide interested parties an opportunity to comment on the District of Columbia's (District) proposed redesignation request and maintenance plan for the fine particulate matter (PM2.5) 1997 annual national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). Once the District has completed its procedures, the documents will be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval as a revision to its State Implementation Plan (SIP) at 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart J, pursuant to the provisions of § 107 of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Mayor Gray Appoints Interim Director Keith Anderson as Permanent Head of District Department of the Environment

Mayor Vincent C. Gray announced that he has selected Keith A. Anderson as the permanent director of the District Department of the Environment (DDOE). Mr. Anderson has served as the department's Interim Director since 1 SEP 12.

Before assuming the role of Interim Director, Mr. Anderson served as Chief of Staff at DDOE for two years. In this capacity, he planned, organized and developed vital policies, regulations, directives and procedures to manage the District's leading authority on energy and environmental matters. He provided oversight for DDOE's Office

of Policy and Sustainability, its Office of Enforcement and Environmental Justice, its Office of Community Relations, and its Office of Public Information.

Prior to becoming Chief of Staff, Mr. Anderson served the District for more than 10 years in a variety of high-level positions. Those included serving as deputy director of DDOE's Energy Administration, where he successfully managed several energy programs in the areas of weatherization, renewable-energy incentives and energy conservation and education.

Mr. Anderson, a District native and product of the DC Public Schools, earned a bachelor's degree from Hampton University in Hampton, Va. He currently resides in Ward 4.

EPA Announces “Clean Rivers, Green District” Partnership with District of Columbia and DC Water

The EPA, the District of Columbia, and D.C. Water have joined in a partnership agreement to use green techniques for wet weather pollution control in the District. The “Clean Rivers, Green District” agreement outlines the collaborative steps to support green infrastructure to achieve sustainable stormwater management, more livable communities, and other environmental improvements in the District.

“The Clean Rivers, Green District Partnership aims to prevent pollution from coming in contact with rainwater in the first place, while also providing public health, livability, and economic benefits for the District and its residents” ,” said EPA Regional Administrator Shawn M. Garvin.

DC Water has proposed expanding its commitment to the use of green infrastructure as a supplement to its investments in a series of tunnels for the control of combined sewer overflows in the District. The Clean Rivers, Green District Partnership agreement outlines the cooperative steps that EPA and the District will take in support of a green infrastructure demonstration project proposed by DC Water, and how it will relate to the existing federal consent decree commitments for controlling combined sewer overflows.

Under the 2005 consent decree, DC Water was permitted to evaluate more decentralized, green techniques as an alternate, or a supplement to structural controls in the Rock Creek and Potomac River drainage areas of the District. DC Water's proposed demonstration project consists of the design and construction of a number of large-scale, multi-million dollar green infrastructure projects in the Potomac and Rock Creek watersheds.

These projects will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of green infrastructure to retain and control rainwater using techniques that mimic natural control measures to meet water quality goals. If successful, these techniques could be used to help address the combined sewer overflow problems in the District.

The agreement also commits the parties to work together to implement a Green Design Challenge to engage private sector participation in demonstrating and advancing green infrastructure technology in an urban setting. The agreement also seeks to enlist participation by public and private organizations in a collaborative effort to develop next generation green infrastructure designs, and facilitate participation by academic institutions in various aspects of the project.

This multi-year program may require modification of the 2005 combined sewer overflow consent decree. The agreement reiterates the requirements in the consent decree regarding modification. For any modification, DC Water must provide an opportunity for public comment, address any concerns, and present a modification package for EPA and Department of Justice consideration. If EPA and the Department of Justice agree with the modification package, they will recommend modification of the consent decree to the court.

Throughout this initiative, DC Water, EPA, and the District will work together to assess the water quality benefits and impacts of alternative green controls to ensure that they meet EPA's expectations and Clean Water Act requirements. The parties will also engage other critical stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations, to assist and help assess progress.

To view the agreement: http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/pdf/pdf_chesbay/GreenPartnshipAgreement.pdf.



DELAWARE

Note: The Delaware General Assembly convenes on 8 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 30 JUN 13.

Proposed Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Regulations

Amendments to the Water Code and Comprehensive Plan to Implement a Revised Water Audit Approach to Identify and Control Water Loss - Effective January 1, 2012, the owners of water supply systems serving the public with sources or service areas located in the Delaware River Basin must implement an annual calendar year water audit program conforming to the IWA/AWWA Water Audit Methodology and corresponding AWWA guidance. Effective January 1, 2013, reported “non-revenue water” must be computed in accordance with the new methodology and guidance. During the period between the effective date of the rule, November 20, 2009, and December 31, 2011 water purveyors were encouraged to implement the new methodology and guidance on a voluntary basis. This regulation passed and became effective on 1 JAN 13.

Regulations Governing Hazardous Waste - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has adopted changes to regulations governing hazardous waste. In order for the State of Delaware to maintain authorization from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to administer its own hazardous waste management program, the State must maintain a program that is equivalent to and no less stringent than the Federal program. To accomplish this, the State is making miscellaneous changes to DRGHW that correct existing errors in the hazardous waste regulations, add clarification or enhance the current hazardous waste regulations. Some of the changes DNREC is making are already in effect at the federal level. Additionally, DNREC is adopting required federal regulations and miscellaneous changes to correct errors and add consistency or clarification. This regulation passed and became effective on 21 JAN 13.



MARYLAND

Note: The Maryland General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 8 APR 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 15 JAN 13, the Environmental Matters Committee introduced **MD HB 97** which would authorize the Department of the Environment to designate certain sediment control plan and stormwater management plan

review and approval authority; and generally relate to the review and approval of sediment control and stormwater management plans.

On 9 JAN 13, the Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs Committee introduced [MD SB 64](#) which would repeal the requirement that certain haulers, while transporting a controlled hazardous substance, display a certain certificate on the outside of the cab of the controlled hazardous substance vehicle; and generally relating to controlled hazardous substance vehicle certificates.

Proposed Rules

[Roundscale Spearfish, White Marlin](#) - The Department of Natural Resources has proposed a rulemaking action to list roundscale spearfish (*Tetrapturus georgii*) as “in need of conservation” to allow management of roundscale spearfish consistently with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and change the genus of white marlin to reflect the recent taxonomic change. These changes are consistent with input and advice from billfish experts in the scientific community and will allow NMFS to more accurately and appropriately manage Atlantic billfish species using the latest scientific nomenclature and species determinations.

Regulations

Nitrogen-Removal Technology for On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems - The Department of the Environment has proposed a rulemaking action to require nitrogen-removal technology for on-site sewage disposal systems (OSDS) serving new construction in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and the Atlantic Coastal Bays watershed and to require nitrogen-removal technology for OSDS serving new construction in the watershed of any nitrogen-impaired water body. This action also provides for operation and maintenance of nitrogen-removal OSDS. In addition, this action requires nitrogen removal for any replacement system on property located in either the Chesapeake Bay critical area or the Atlantic Coastal Bays critical area pursuant to the requirements in Environment Article, §9-1108, Annotated Code of Maryland. This regulation passed and became effective on 1 JAN 13.

[Regulation of Invasive Plants](#) - The Department of Agriculture has adopted a regulatory action to establish a risk assessment protocol in order to rank invasive plants and to establish administrative procedures and orders. This regulation passed and became effective on 21 Jan 13.



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Regulations

[Special Fishing Regulations, Endangered Species, Threatened Species](#) - The Fish and Boat Commission has adopted rulemaking relating to special fishing regulations, endangered species and threatened species. The rulemaking includes (a) removing hourly angling restrictions in favor of permitting angling on a 24-hour basis;

(b) removing the American brook lamprey (*Lampetra appendix*) from the Commonwealth's list of candidate species; (c) adding the Chesapeake Logperch (*Percina bimaculata*) to the Commonwealth's list of threatened species; and (d) adding the following species to the Commonwealth's list of endangered species:

- Eastern Mud Turtle (*Kinosternon subrubrum subrubrum*)
- Round Hickorynut (*Obovaria subrotunda*)
- Pistolgrip (*Quadrula verrucosa*)
- Rayed Bean (*Villosa fabalis*)
- Chesapeake Logperch (*Percina bimaculata*)

This regulation passed and became effective on 1 JAN 13.

Senate Republicans Name Sen. Gene Yaw Environmental Committee Chair

Senate President Pro Tempore Joe Scarnati (R-Jefferson) has announced [Sen. Gene Yaw](#) (R-Bradford) will serve as Majority Chair of the Senate Environmental Resources and Energy Committee. Sen. Yaw was elected to represent the 23rd Senatorial District in November 2008. Last session he served as Majority Chair of the Urban Affairs and Housing Committee and as a member of the Environmental Resources and Energy, Law and Justice, Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Rules, Labor and Industry, Executive Nominations Committees and the Majority Policy Committee and as Chair of the Center for Rural Pennsylvania.

"It is an honor to have been selected to chair the Environmental Resources and Energy Committee," Sen. Yaw said. "As incoming Chairman, I look forward to continuing the great work and momentum initiated by my predecessor, Senator Mary Jo White. We will continue working to strengthen our laws and regulations to further protect Pennsylvania's rivers, forests and streams for future generations. We will also work to improve our air and water quality, and promote the sustainable and safe use of our natural resources in order to reduce our dependence on foreign energy sources. Equally, we will ensure that current laws are strictly enforced. I look forward to working with my colleagues in this new role during the 197th General Assembly."

Sen. Yaw represents the heart of the Marcellus Shale drilling fields in northcentral Pennsylvania and has been very active in drilling-related issues.

Prior to running for the Senate, Yaw served as Lycoming County solicitor for 17 years and was named County Solicitor of the Year in 2004. He has also served as general counsel to the Pennsylvania College of Technology for more than 20 years and now serves on the Board of Directors of that institution.

Senate Democrats Again Name Sen John Yudichak Environmental Committee Chair

Sen. John Yudichak (D-Luzerne) was named Minority Chair of the Senate Environmental Resources and Energy Committee by Senate Democratic Leadership; the only returning Environmental Committee Chair in either the Senate or House.

Sen. Yudichak was first elected to the Senate in 2010 after spending 13 years in the House. He followed long-time Senate Environmental Committee Chair Sen. Ray Musto (D-Luzerne).

Sen. Yudichak has provided leadership on enactment of the Growing Greener II Program which invests in reclaiming abandoned mine lands and restoring streams and promoted investments in renewable energy and creating green jobs.

He also supported a severance tax on Marcellus Shale natural gas drilling and a temporary moratorium on further leasing of state forest lands for Marcellus drilling.

As a member of the House, he was prime sponsor of the [Waste Tire Act](#) to provide funding for the removal of waste tire piles.

Reps. Ron Miller, Greg Vitali Named Chairs of House Environmental Committee

Speaker Sam Smith (R-Jefferson) named Rep. Ron Miller (R-York) Majority Chair and Rep. Greg Vitali (D-Delaware) Minority Chair of the House Environmental Resources and Energy Committee.

Rep. Miller was first elected to the House and served as Majority Chair of the Labor and Industry Committee and was a member of the House Liquor Control Committee.

He has been appointed chairman of the seven-member Pennsylvania delegation to the Chesapeake Bay Commission and serves as the Commission's vice-chair.

"I'm looking forward to leading this committee into the upcoming session," Rep. Miller said. "My years in the private sector and current responsibilities with the Chesapeake Bay Commission make this a perfect fit."

"Chairing this committee is a natural tie-in to my responsibilities with the commission," he added. "The twenty-one legislators who serve on the commission are responsible for identifying legislation to address the needs of the Bay, hearing the wishes of their constituents and determining actions that make better stewards of all of us."

Rep. Miller is a past recipient of the Pennsylvania Conservation Districts Legislator Recognition Award, which is given in recognition for outstanding efforts to further the activities and accomplishments of conservation districts. He is a longtime promoter of environmental stewardship through assisting at York County's Envirothon events and has authored or co-sponsored numerous pieces of legislation to facilitate conservation district activities including amendments to the Conservation District Law, mitigation of flood hazards, and establishing dedicated fund for conservation districts.

Previous to his election to the House, Rep. Miller was the safety, health and environmental manager for Adhesives Research in Glen Rock, where he had been employed for 25 years.

Rep. Vitali was first elected to the 1992 and has served as a member of the Environmental Resources and Energy Committee.

Last term, he worked to ensure Marcellus Shale natural gas drilling is done in a safe and responsible way. He has introduced a drilling tax bill that would dedicate some of the money to Growing Greener. He has introduced legislation to prohibit the leasing of additional state forestland for natural gas drilling.

Rep. Vitali also has introduced legislation to promote use of renewable energy.

He served on the House Appropriations and State Government committees. He was also chairman of the state's Government Committee's Subcommittee on Government Operations.



VIRGINIA

The Virginia Legislature convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 23 FEB 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 8 JAN 13, Delegate Knight introduced [VA HB 1853](#) which would require local planning commissions to consider the effects of development on military installations. The bill requires a local planning commission to cooperate with the commander of any military installation that will be affected by development and permits a

governing body to appoint an additional nonvoting member to its planning commission to represent a local installation.

On 9 JAN 13, Delegate Wilt introduced [VA HB 2089](#) which would allow the Department of Environmental Quality to transmit electronically air pollution control, water quality, and waste management permits or certificates, as well as other information such as plan approvals.

On 9 JAN 13, Delegate Lingamfelter introduced [VA HB 2112](#) which would allow hunting on Sunday on state and federal military bases, installations, and facilities with the approval of the commanding officer of the base, installation, or facility.

On 17 JAN 13, Senator Hanger introduced [VA SB 1309](#) which would transfer authority for administration of the nutrient management certification program and responsibility for adopting regulations on nitrogen application rates from the Department of Conservation and Recreation to the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board. The bill also empowers the Board to allocate general fund moneys to soil and water conservation districts to support their operations and oversee districts' programs.

Regulations

[Additions to the Virginia List of Endangered and Threatened Species and to the List of Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Species](#) - The Department of Game and Inland Fisheries has adopted amendments which (i) update the department's "List of Native and Naturalized Fauna of Virginia," consistent with current scientific and common names and knowledge of the wildlife of the Commonwealth; (ii) revise the definition of "wheelchair," define "other power-driven mobility devices," and comply with the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as pertains to the use of such devices on department-owned lands; (iii) add the black rail to the Virginia List of Endangered and Threatened Species, thereby prohibiting the taking, transportation, possession, or sale of these rare native species without a permit, remove the bald eagle from that list, and adopt the updated and modified federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife species; and (iv) add the marbled crayfish to the list of Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Species whose introduction into Virginia would be detrimental to the native fish and wildlife or the economy of the Commonwealth, thereby prohibiting the importation, possession, transportation, sale, and release of this species within Virginia without a permit. This regulation passed and became effective on 1 JAN 13.

[Hazardous Waste Management Regulations - Code of Federal Regulations Update](#) - The Department of Environmental Quality has adopted an exempt action amendment regarding Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 9VAC20-60, which include citations and requirements in the form of incorporated federal regulatory text at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). This regulatory amendment will bring these citations up to date and incorporate the latest Title 40 of the CFR to the one as published in the July 1, 2012 update. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 28 FEB 13.

[Incorporation of Federal OSHA Standards](#) - The Department of Labor and Industry has adopted a regulation which incorporates into Virginia's general industry standards an amendment made by Federal OSHA. In this final rule, federal OSHA has modified its Hazard Communication Standard (HAZCOM) in General Industry, 29 CFR 1910; Construction, 29 CFR 1926; and Shipyard Employment, 29 CFR 1915, which contain hazard classification and communication provisions, to be internally consistent and aligned with the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) and enhance worker safety and facilitate international trade. The modifications to the standard include: revised criteria for classification of chemical hazards; revised labeling provisions that include requirements for use of standardized signal words, pictograms, hazard statements, and precautionary statements; a specified format for safety data sheets; and related revisions to

definitions of terms used in the standard and requirements for employee training on labels and safety data sheets. This regulation passed and became effective on 1 JAN 13.

Marbled Crayfish - The Department of Game and Inland Fisheries has adopted amendments which (i) add the marbled crayfish to the list of predatory and undesirable species, whose introduction into Virginia would be detrimental to the native fish and wildlife of the Commonwealth, thereby prohibiting the importation, possession, or sale of these species without a permit; and (ii) update the list to reflect current common and scientific names. This regulation passed and became effective on 1 JAN 13.

BOEM Receives Request for Research Lease Offshore Virginia

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) announced it has received an unsolicited request for a research lease in the Wind Energy Area (WEA) off Virginia identified for commercial wind leasing.

The research would inform future renewable energy production within and around the WEA off Virginia. BOEM seeks public input on the research proposal.

Virginia's Department of Mines Minerals and Energy submitted the request to conduct wind energy-related research activities, including installation of two meteorological and ocean monitoring platforms to collect data on wind velocities, water levels, waves, and bird and bat activities.

BOEM published a "Public Notice of an Unsolicited Request for an OCS Research Lease, Request for Competitive Interest, and Request for Public Comment" in the Federal Register on 21 DEC 12 to obtain public input on the research proposal, its potential environmental consequences, and the use of the area in which the proposed project would be located. BOEM is also asking whether there are federal agencies or state entities interested in obtaining a research lease within the same area identified by DMME that would support potential wind energy development.

Publication in the Federal Register will open a 30-day public comment period, which ended on 22 JAN 13.

The publication follows last month's announcement, when BOEM published in the Federal Register a Proposed Sale Notice (PSN) to auction a commercial lease in the 112,800 acres that form the Wind Energy Area offshore Virginia. The public comment period for the PSN ends on 1 FEB 13.

With Tons of Debris Removed, No Further Action Required at Camp Peary Clean-up Site

After two removal processes stretching over five years that extracted nearly 14,000 tons of debris, 58 tons of metal debris and 2,488 separate pieces of munitions - including two 60mm mortar shells - a small block of land at Camp Peary requires no further action, according to a government document released for public review.

The document, called the Decision Document for No Further Action at Site 25, is available for review at the Williamsburg Regional Library and the Tabb Library in Yorktown. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Navy both agree that no further action is required at the site, according to the document. Once the public review phase is finished by the end of January, the process of restoring the site will be concluded unless a member of the public raises any tenable objections, said Jim Gravette, an environmental project manager for Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic.

Site 25 is a small block of land near Bigler Mill Pond and the coast of the York River. According to the document, "no unacceptable risks remain to human health or the environment in soil, sediment, surface water, or groundwater, thereby allowing for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure at Site 25." Because of this, the no-action approach has been selected rather than further removal action.

For more information, go to:

<http://wydaily.com/2012/12/28/vdeq-navy-conclude-no-further-action-required-at-camp-peary-clean-up-site/>.

VDOT Signs Agreement with Navy on I-564 Connector

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and the Navy have signed an agreement that will allow work to begin on the Interstate 564 intermodal connector.

The project will connect the existing I-564 through Naval Station Norfolk with Norfolk International Terminals. The new road is intended to redirect heavy truck traffic, improve access to the base and decrease congestion.

The connector will have four lanes and includes new bridges, overpasses, and exit and entrance ramps. It will also provide separate traffic lanes for vehicles entering the naval station and Norfolk International Terminals.

For more information, go to:

http://www.wavy.com/dpp/news/local_news/norfolk/vdot-signs-agreement-with-navy-on-i-564.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

The West Virginia Legislature convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 14 APR 13.

Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Proposed Rules

No new environmental regulations of significant importance to DoD were identified during this reporting period.

REGION 4



NORTH CAROLINA

Note: The NC General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 14 JUN 13.

Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Proposed Rules

[Variance Process for Certain Water Supply Well Setback Requirements](#) - The Commission for Public Health has proposed rule changes which are necessary to comply with a mandate from the NC General Assembly to amend 15A NCAC 18C .0203 to establish a variance process for certain water supply well setback requirements. The proposed rules must be substantively identical to the provisions of Session Law 2011-394 which expires when the permanent rules have become effective. The proposed rule changes establish a process to allow the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to grant a variance from the minimum horizontal separation distances between a certain type of public water supply well and known potential sources of pollution, provided: (1) the well supplies a non-community water system; (2) it is impracticable, taking into consideration feasibility and cost, for the public water system to comply with the minimum horizontal separation distance set out in the existing rule; (3) there is no reasonable alternative source of water available to the public water system; and (4) the granting of the variance will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Conferences

Emergency Environmental Spill Response Training (Web Based, On Demand)

Produced by NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration, this is an online training module for individuals looking to strengthen their knowledge of spills and their effect on the environment. The scenario describes an oil spill and directs you to the references and data that you can use to determine what natural resources are at risk. For more information, go to: <http://ohshub.com/free-online-training-emergency-environmental-spill-response/>.

Overview of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program (Web Based, On Demand)

These slides were presented in December 2011 as a part of EPA's Watershed Academy. To access the presentation, go to: http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/standardsacademy/upload/module_npdes.pdf.

30-Meter Height High-Resolution Wind map for Small and Distributed Projects (Web Based, On Demand)

This webinar, originally presented 18 July 2012, provided an introduction to the new 30-meter high-resolution wind maps developed for the small and distributed wind markets. Included in the discussion was the methodology behind the wind maps, how these maps leverage the learning that occurred in the development of the utility-scale wind maps, and the appropriate use of the maps. For more information, go to:

http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov/filter_detail.asp?itemid=3550.

Renewable Energy on Contaminated Land: Tools for Local Governments (Web Based, On Demand)

This webinar provides an overview of tools available to local governments to help them get renewable energy projects built on contaminated land in their community. Included in the webinar are discussions about some of the recent tools developed by EPA, including two decision trees that were created to screen potentially contaminated and underutilized sites for solar and wind potential and a draft best practice guide for siting solar on landfills. Also presenting will be representatives from DOE, the National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals (NALGEP), and the Clean Coalitions describing available best practices guidance and other tools. For more information, go to:

http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=22123.

AWEA Wind Project Siting Seminar, 20 FEB 13, Portland, OR

This seminar, sponsored by the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA), provides a deep examination of the development of wind energy facilities, the potential for impacts to both the natural and human environments resulting from these activities, and ways to avoid and minimize any adverse effects. Attend this essential event and explore issues related to wildlife interactions, sound and visual impacts, radar, cultural resources, and stakeholder engagement. The seminar program will also investigate the legal implications of wind projects, discuss alternative strategies to reduce environmental effects, and explain how to successfully navigate the wind project siting process. For more information, go to:

<http://www.awea.org/events/AWEA-Wind-Project-Siting-Seminar.cfm?CFID=2492063&CFTOKEN=39629609>.

Inspection Protocols for Maintaining and Verifying the Performance of LID Practices webinar, 26 FEB 13

Because of the incredible interest in the 24 JAN 13 Chesapeake Stormwater Network webinar - Inspection Protocols for Maintaining and Verifying the Performance of LID Practices webcast, CSN has decided to offer it again on Tuesday, 26 FEB 13 from 1200 – 1330. If you are interested in participating in that webcast email Cecilia Lane at watershedgal@hotmail.com for registration information.

You can access the archived version of the Jan 24 webcast - Inspection Protocols for Maintaining and Verifying the Performance of LID Practices - here: <http://chesapeakestormwater.net/2013/01/inspection-protocols-for-maintaining-and-verifying-the-performance-of-lid-practices-webcast/>.

Also recommended: The Final Recommended Principles and Protocols for Urban Stormwater BMP VerificationDownload. Download from link above.

Globalcon 2013, 6-7 MAR 13, Philadelphia, PA

Globlacon is designed for professionals seeking to expand their knowledge of fast-moving developments in the energy field, explore promising new technologies, compare energy supply options, and learn about innovative and cost-conscious project implementation strategies. For more information, go to: <http://www.globalconevent.com/?CFID=1440188&CFTOKEN=15724012>.

Coastal GeoTools Conference 2013, 25-28 MAR 13, Myrtle Beach, SC

This conference series focuses on the technical information needs of the nation's coastal programs. The 2013 conference will focus on building the Digital Coast, a Web platform that provides access to geospatial data, tools, and technical training. For more information, go to: <http://geotools.csc.noaa.gov/default.aspx?CFID=2491170&CFTOKEN=35968595>.

National Association of Environmental Professionals Annual Meeting 2013, 1-5 APR 13, Los Angeles, CA

The National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) and the California Association of Environmental Professionals (AEP) will jointly host their annual meetings at the JW Marriott LA Live Hotel in Los Angeles, CA on 1-5 APR 13. The theme of the conference is "Walk-the-Talk," highlighting the best efforts by private and public sector environmental professionals in the areas of regulations, analyses, project construction, and project operations. The focus of the conference will be on highlighting the work of environmental professionals that achieves the spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), while balancing the needs of economic development, quality of life, and conservation and protection of the environment. For more information, go to: <http://www.n-aep2013.org/>.

American Water Works Association (AWWA) Annual Conference and Exhibition 2013, 9-13 JUN 13, Denver, CO

ACE13 provides an environment where water professionals can be leaders and learn from leaders in the water industry. Nowhere else can you find a similar gathering of water professionals from around the world intent on providing leadership and guidance for the future of safe water. For more information, go to: <http://www.awwa.org/ACE13/index.cfm?ItemNumber=59012&navItemNumber=58997&showLogin=N>.

Environment, Energy Security, and Sustainability (E2S2) Symposium and Exhibition 2013, 10-13 JUN 13, New Orleans, LA

E2S2 is focused on providing participants with critical information and interaction on the challenges of the national security departments and agencies regarding environmental, energy security, and sustainability issues such as acquisition, environmental management, environmental restoration, emerging technologies, partnerships, finance and budgeting, technology, climate change and adaption, sustainable design and construction, stormwater, BRAC, unexploded ordnance recovery, grids and infrastructure security, and contingency base energy. For more information, go to: <http://e2s2.ndia.org/Pages/Default.aspx?CFID=3179595&CFTOKEN=71320027>.

StormCon Conference 2013, 18-22 AUG 13, Myrtle Beach, SC

StormCon is the only North American event dedicated exclusively to stormwater and surface-water professionals across the continent: municipal stormwater and public works managers, industrial stormwater managers,

engineering consultants, regulatory personnel, watershed management professionals, and others concerned with stormwater and surface-water quality. For more information, go to:

http://www.stormcon.com/call_papers_2013.html?CFID=2208750&CFTOKEN=71207034.

TRAINING

Only the CECOS courses offered within Regions 1-3 and North Carolina are listed here (with the exception of Natural Resources and Cultural Resources courses). For further information on the courses below, course offerings in other regions, and/or to register, visit the CECOS training website at:

<https://www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfe/cecos/Default.aspx>.

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
11 FEB 13	15 FEB 13	Energy Management Course	Washington, DC
12 FEB 13	14 FEB 13	Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws & Regulations	Scholfield Barracks, HI
25 FEB 13	28 FEB 13	Integrated EMS and Compliance Auditing	Norfolk, VA
26 FEB 13	1 MAR 13	DoD Pesticide Applicator Recertification	Virginia Beach, VA
4 MAR 13	4 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
5 MAR 13	5 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
6 MAR 13	6 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA
7 MAR 13	7 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA
11 MAR 13	14 MAR 13	Integrated EMS and Compliance Auditing	Washington, DC
9 APR 13	12 APR 13	Environmental Protection	Washington, DC
10 APR 13	11 APR 13	Buying Green: A Multifunctional Approach to Pollution Prevention	Washington, DC
22 APR 13	26 APR 13	Intro to Public Works Dept & FEC Operations	MIDLANT Region
23 APR 13	25 APR 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Quantico, VA
26 APR 13	26 APR 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Quantico, VA
29 APR 13	3 MAY 13	Intro to FEAD/ ROICC	MIDLANT Region
30 APR 13	2 MAY 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Cherry Point, NC

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
20 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Camp Lejeune, NC
21 JUN 13	21 JUN 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Camp Lejeune, NC
16 JUL 13	19 JUL 13	Adv. Environmental Law (Strategic Env. Planning)	Norfolk, VA
22 JUL 13	26 JUL 13	Advanced Environmental Management	MIDLANT Region
19 AUG 13	23 AUG 13	US Marine Corps Facilities Management	Washington, DC
26 AUG 13	30 AUG 13	Adv Public Works Dept & Fac Eng Command Operations	Washington, DC
27 AUG 13	29 AUG 13	MCON Programming and Budgeting	Washington, DC
9 SEP 13	9 SEP 13	National Env Policy Act (NEPA) Navy Executive Overview	Norfolk, VA
10 SEP 13	12 SEP 13	National Env Policy Act (NEPA) Application	Norfolk, VA
10 SEP 13	12 SEP 13	Basic Environmental Law	Norfolk, VA
17 SEP 13	19 SEP 13	Environmental Negotiation Workshop (Compliance Offering)	Norfolk, VA

CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	On-Line
Various		Construction Technology for Non-Engineers	On-Line

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

EPA has created a web-based training series based on its popular National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Writer's Course. This will allow students, staff, stakeholders, and the public to access

NPDES permit program training content online. The Course is a five-day training session covering the key elements of NPDES permit development and is taught by experienced instructors. These recorded presentations enable one to review the material on demand in a self-paced environment to become familiar and comfortable with the concepts of the NPDES permit program. The NPDES web-based training series can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/training> under “Self-Paced Web Training.”

CECOS

EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training (CBT) Module Available 24/7 at <http://www.cecoseweb.com/> under Training by Subject>EMS. A certificate is issued to all registered users upon completion. This module is designed to provide an awareness level overview of EMS to satisfy the requirement that ALL personnel have basic EMS knowledge. It is also to be taken as a quick refresher for anyone that takes the Advancing an Effective EMS and/or Integrated EMS/Compliance trainings.

NAVOSH & Environmental Training Center

For further information on the courses and/or to register, visit NAVOSH & Environmental Training Center website at: <http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/training/default.htm>.

EPA Watershed Assessment Tools Training, Various Times & Locations

More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/basins/training.htm>.

USDA Forest Service Continuing Education Program, Various Times & Locations

More information is available at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/biology/education/>.

EPA Online EMS Training Course

The course is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/osw/inforesources/ems/ems-101/>.

MEET THE REC

STAFF

<p>RADM T. G. Alexander DoD Regional Environmental Coordinator (757) 322-2800, DSN 262-2800</p> <p>Director, Regional Environmental Coordination (REC) Office (757) 341-0363</p> <p>REC Counsel (757) 322-2938 DSN 262-2938 or Deputy (757)-322-2812</p> <p>Cultural Resources (757) 341-0372</p> <p>Potable Water, Stormwater, Groundwater, Wastewater (757) 341- 0429</p> <p>Air Quality, Asbestos, Radon (757) 341- 0386</p> <p>P2, EPCRA, RCRA - HW/SW (757) 341-0408</p> <p>Navy On-Scene Coordinator Representative (757) 341-0449</p>	<p>POL/Tanks (757) 341-0453</p> <p>Regional NEPA, Natural Resources (757) 341-0486</p> <p>Land Use, Encroachment (757) 341-0232</p> <p>Environmental Restoration (757) 341-0394</p> <p>REC Support (757) 341-0430</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay Coordinator (757) 341-0455</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - PA/VA/WV (757) 341-0383</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - DC/MD/NY (757) 341-0450</p>
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LINK HELP

SECURE SITES – Links beginning with https:// may give a security error. To get around this problem copy the link and paste it in your browser.

DENIX - Many of our links are to DENIX. To subscribe to DENIX, go to:
<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/register.html> and register.

If you find a dead link, please contact us at dodrecreg3@navy.mil and we will find the link for you.

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dodrecreg3@navy.mil. Thanks.